What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining susceptibility for an anti-viral drug comprising:
   (a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and an indicator gene into a host cell;
   (b) culturing the host cell from (a);
   (c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and
   (d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the anti-viral drug,

   wherein a test concentration of the anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a subgenomic viral vector.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a retrovirus.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of HIV.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding *vif*, *vpr*, tat, *rev*, *vpu*, and *nef*.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a functional viral sequence.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein that is the target of an anti-viral drug.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins that are the target of an anti-viral drug.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a retroviral gene.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV gene.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV *gag-pol* gene.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene and the host cell is a resistance test vector host cell including the additional step of infecting the target host cell with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said resistance test vector host cells.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the culture is by co-cultivation.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said packaging host

cell/resistance test vector host cells.

18. The method of claim 1 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

19. The method of claim 1 wherein the indicator gene is an *E. coli lac*Z gene.

20. The method of claim 15 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human cell.

21. The method of claim 15 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human embryonic kidney cell.

22. The method of claim 15 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a 293 cell.

23. The method of claim 1 wherein the target host cell is a human T cell.

24. The method of claim 1 wherein the target host cell is a human T cell leukemia cell line.

25. The method of claim 1 wherein the target host cell is a Jurkat cell line.

26. The method of claim 1 wherein the target host cell is a H9 cell line.

27. The method of claim 1 wherein the target host cell is a CEM cell line.

28. A resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and an indicator gene.

29. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the

patient-derived segment is one gene.

30. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment is two or more genes.

31. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a retroviral gene.

32. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV gene.

33. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV *gag-pol* gene.

34. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene.

35. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

36. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

37. A packaging host cell transfected with a resistance test vector.

38. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is a mammalian host cell.

39. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is a human host cell.

40. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is a human embryonic kidney cell.

41. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is 293 cells.

42. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is a human hepatoma cell line.

43. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is HepG2.

44. The packaging host cell of claim 37 that is Huh7.

45. A method for determining susceptibility for an anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and a nonfunctional indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

46. The method of claim 45 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

47. The method of claim 45 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a subgenomic viral vector.

48. The method of claim 45 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a retrovirus.

49. The method of claim 45 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of HIV.

50. The method of claim 45 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding *vif*, *vpr*, *tat*, *rev*, *vpu*,

and *nef*.

51. The method of claim 45 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein.

52. The method of claim 45 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins.

53. The method of claim 45 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a retroviral gene.

54. The method of claim 45 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV gene.

55. The method of claim 45 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV *gag-pol* gene.

56. The method of claim 45 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

57. The method of claim 45 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell.

58. The method of claim 45 wherein the packaging host cell is a human cell.

59. The method of claim 45 wherein the packaging host cell is a human embryonic kidney cell.

60. The method of claim 45 wherein the packaging host cell is a 293 cell.

61. The packaging host cell of claim 45 that is a human hepatoma cell line.

62. The packaging host cell of claim 45 that is HepG2.

63. The packaging host cell of claim 45 that is Huh7.

64. The method of claim 45 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises a permuted promoter.

65. The method of claim 45 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises a permuted coding region.

66. The method of claim 45 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises an inverted intron.

67. The method of claim 45 wherein the host cell and target cell are the same cell.

68. The method of claim 45 wherein the target cell is a human cell.

69. The method of claim 45 wherein the target cell is a human T cell.

70. The method of claim 57 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

71. The method of claim 57 wherein said culture is by co-cultivation.

72. A method for determining anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for an anti-viral drug;

(b) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 1; and

(c) comparing the anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in step (a), wherein a decrease in anti-viral

susceptibility indicates development of anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

73. A method for determining anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for an anti-viral drug;

(b) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 45; and

(c) comparing the anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in step (a), wherein a decrease in anti-viral susceptibility indicates development of anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

74. A method for determining anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 1, wherein the patient-derived segment is obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility of the same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in step (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

75. A method for determining anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 45, wherein the patient-derived segment is obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining anti-viral drug susceptibility of the

same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in steps (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

76. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a hepadnavirus.

77. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of HBV.

78. The method of claim 1 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding *C*, *P*, and *X*.

79. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a P gene.

80. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV gene.

81. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV RT gene.

82. The method of claim 1 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV DNA polymerase gene.

83. The resistance test vector of claim 28 comprising an indicator gene viral vector and a packaging vector said indicator gene viral vector comprising an indicator gene and said packaging vector comprising a patient-derived segment.

84. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a hepadnaviral gene.

85. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV gene.

86. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV P gene.

87. The resistance test vector of claim 28 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an RT/DNA polymerase gene.

88. A method for evaluating the biological effectiveness of a candidate anti-viral drug compound comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and an indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from step (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from step (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the candidate anti-viral drug compound,

wherein a test concentration of the candidate anti-viral drug compound is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

89. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a retrovirus.

90. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of HIV.

91. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a hepadnavirus.

92. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of HBV.

93. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding HIV *gag-pol*.

94. The method of claim 88 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding HBV P protein.

95. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein.

96. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins.

97. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a retroviral gene.

98. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HIV gene.

99. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a hepadnaviral gene.

100. The method of claim 88 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HBV gene.

101. A method for determining susceptibility for an anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and an indicator into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring the indicator in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the measurement of the indicator from (c) with the measurement of the indicator when

steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

102. The method of claim 101 wherein the indicator comprises a DNA structure.

103. The method of claim 101 wherein the indicator comprises a RNA structure.

104. A method for evaluating the biological effectiveness of a candidate anti-viral drug compound comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment and an indicator into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from step (a);

(c) measuring the indicator in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the measurement of the indicator from step (c) with the measurement of the indicator measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the candidate anti-viral drug compound,

wherein a test concentration of the candidate anti-viral drug compound is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

105. The method of claim 104 wherein the indicator comprises a DNA structure.

106. The method of claim 105 wherein the indicator comprises a RNA structure.

107. A method for determining susceptibility for an HCV anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment which comprises a

hepatitis C virus gene and an indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the HCV anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

108. The method of claim 107 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

109. The method of claim 107 wherein the resistance test vector comprises RNA of a genomic viral vector.

110. The method of claim 107 wherein the resistance test vector comprises genes encoding C, E1, E2, NS2, NS3, NS4, or NS5.

111. The method of claim 107 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a functional viral sequence.

112. The method of claim 107 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein that is the target of an anti-viral drug.

113. The method of claim 107 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins that are the target of an anti-viral drug.

114. The method of claim 111. wherein the functional viral sequence comprises an IRES.

115. The method of claim 107 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene and the host cell is a resistance test vector host cell including the additional step of infecting the target host cell with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said resistance test vector host cells.

116. The method of claim 107 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

117. The method of claim 116 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

118. The method of claim 117 wherein the culture is by co-cultivation.

119. The method of claim 117 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cells.

120. The method of claim 107 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

121. The method of claim 107 wherein the indicator gene is an ß-lactamase gene.

122. The method of claim 117 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human cell.

123. The method of claim 117 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human liver cell.

124. The method of claim 117 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a Huh7 cell.

125. The method of claim 107 wherein the target host cell is a HepG2 cell.

126. A resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment comprising a gene of Flaviviridae and an indicator gene.

127. The resistance test vector of claim 126, wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a Flavivirus gene.

128. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment is one gene.

129 The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment is two or more genes.

130. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HCV gene.

131. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises the NS3/4A protease gene.

132. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises the NS5B RDRP gene.

133. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises the IRES.

134. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene.

135. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

136. The resistance test vector of claim 126 wherein the

indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

137. A packaging host cell transfected with a resistance test vector of claim 126.

138. The packaging host cell of claim 137 that is a mammalian host cell.

139. The packaging host cell of claim 137 that is a human host cell.

140. The packaging host cell of claim 137 that is a human liver cell.

141. The packaging host cell of claim 137 that is HepG2.

142. The packaging host cell of claim 137 that is Huh7.

143. A method for determining susceptibility for an HCV anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment which comprises a hepatitis C virus gene and a nonfunctional indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the HCV anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the HCV anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

144. The method of claim 143 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

145. The method of claim 143 wherein the resistance test vector comprises RNA of a genomic viral vector.

146. The method of claim 143 wherein the resistance test vector comprises genes encoding C, E1, E2, NS2, NS3, NS4 or NS5.

147. The method of claim 143 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein.

148. The method of claim 143 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins.

149. The method of claim 143 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a functional viral sequence.

150. The method of claim 143 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

151. The method of claim 143 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell.

152. The method of claim 143 wherein the packaging host cell is a human cell.

153. The method of claim 143 wherein the packaging host cell is a human liver cell.

154. The method of claim 143 wherein the packaging host cell is a Huh7 cell.

155. The method of claim 143 wherein the packaging host cell is a HepG2 cell.

156. The method of claim 143 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises a negative sense sequence.

157. The method of claim 143 wherein the host cell and target cell are the same cell.

158. The method of claim 143 wherein the target cell is a human cell.

159. The method of claim 143 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles using filtered supernatants from said packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

160. The method of claim 143 wherein said culture is by co-cultivation.

161. A method for determining HCV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for an HCV anti-viral drug;

(b) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 1; and

(c) comparing the HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in step (a), wherein a decrease in HCV anti-viral susceptibility indicates development of HCV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

162. A method for determining HCV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for a HCV anti-viral drug;

(b) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 37; and

(c) comparing the HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in

step (a), wherein a decrease in HCV anti-viral susceptibility indicates development of HCV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

163. A method for determining HCV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 107, wherein the patient-derived segment is obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility of the same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the HCV anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in step (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of HCV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

164. A method for determining HCV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 143, wherein the patient-derived segment is obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility of the same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the HCV anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in steps (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in HCV anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of HCV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

165. A method for determining susceptibility for an HCMV

anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment which comprises a HCMV gene and an indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the HCMV anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

166. The method of claim 165 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

167. The method of claim 165 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a subgenomic viral vector.

168. The method of claim 165 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding phosphotransferase (UL 97), DNA polymerase (UL54), protease (UL80), UL54, UL44, UL57, UL105, UL102, UL70, UL114, UL98, or UL84.

169. The method of claim 165 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a functional viral sequence.

170. The method of claim 165 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein that is the target of an anti-viral drug.

171. The method of claim 165 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins that are the target of an anti-viral drug.

172. The method of claim 165 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene and the host cell is a resistance test vector host cell including the additional step of infecting the target host cell with resistance test vector viral particles.

173. The method of claim 165 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

174. The method of claim 165 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

175. The method of claim 174 wherein the culture is by co-cultivation.

176. The method of claim 175 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles from said packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cells.

177. The method of claim 165 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

178. The method of claim 165 wherein the indicator gene is an ß-lactamase gene.

179. The method of claim 174 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human cell.

180. The method of claim 174 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a human foreskin fibroblast cell.

181. The method of claim 174 wherein the packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell is a MRC5 cell.

182. The method of claim 165 wherein the target host cell is

a human embryonic lung cell.

183. A resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment which comprises a gene of herpesviridae and an indicator gene.

184. The resistance test vector of claim 183, wherein the patient-derived segment comprises a alpha herpesvirinae.

185. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the patient-derived segment is one gene.

186. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the patient-derived segment is two or more genes.

187. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the patient-derived segment comprises an HCMV gene.

188. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the indicator gene is a functional indicator gene.

189. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the indicator gene is a non-functional indicator gene.

190. The resistance test vector of claim 183 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

191. A packaging host cell transfected with a resistance test vector of claim 183.

192. The packaging host cell of claim 191 that is a mammalian host cell.

193. The packaging host cell of claim 191 that is a human host cell.

194. The packaging host cell of claim 191 that is a human embryonic lung cell.

195. The packaging host cell of claim 191 that is MRC5 cells.

196. The packaging host cell of claim 191 that is a human foreskin fibroblast cell line.

197. A method for determining susceptibility for an HCMV anti-viral drug comprising:

(a) introducing a resistance test vector comprising a patient-derived segment which comprises a HCMV gene and a nonfunctional indicator gene into a host cell;

(b) culturing the host cell from (a);

(c) measuring expression of the indicator gene in a target host cell; and

(d) comparing the expression of the indicator gene from (c) with the expression of the indicator gene measured when steps (a)-(c) are carried out in the absence of the HCMV anti-viral drug,

wherein a test concentration of the HCMV anti-viral drug is present at steps (a)-(c); at steps (b)-(c); or at step (c).

198. The method of claim 197 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a genomic viral vector.

199. The method of claim 197 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA of a subgenomic viral vector.

200. The method of claim 197 wherein the resistance test vector comprises DNA encoding phosphotransferase (UL 97), DNA polymerase (UL54), protease (UL80), UL54, UL44, UL57, UL105, UL102, UL70, UL114, UL98, or UL84.

201. The method of claim 197 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes one protein.

202. The method of claim 197 wherein the patient-derived segment encodes two or more proteins.

203. The method of claim 197 wherein the indicator gene is a luciferase gene.

204. The method of claim 197 wherein the host cell is a packaging host cell.

205. The method of claim 197 wherein the packaging host cell is a human cell.

206. The method of claim 197 wherein the packaging host cell is a human embryonic lung cell.

207. The method of claim 197 wherein the packaging host cell is a human foreskin fibroblast.

208. The method of claim 197 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises a permuted promoter.

209. The method of claim 197 wherein the nonfunctional indicator gene comprises a permuted coding region.

210. The method of claim 197 wherein the host cell and target cell are the same cell.

211. The method of claim 197 wherein the target cell is a human cell.

212. The method of claim 197 wherein the target host cell is infected with resistance test vector viral particles from said packaging host cell/resistance test vector host cell.

213. The method of claim 212 wherein said culture is by co-cultivation.

214. A method for determining HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for an HCMV anti-viral drug;

(b) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 165; and

(c) comparing the HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in step (a), wherein a decrease in HCMV anti-viral susceptibility indicates development of HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

215. A method for determining HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) developing a standard curve of drug susceptibility for an HCMV anti-viral drug;

(b) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient according to the method of claim 197; and

(c) comparing the HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in step (b) with the standard curve determined in step (a), wherein a decrease in HCMV anti-viral susceptibility indicates development of HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

216. A method for determining HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 165, wherein the patient-derived segment is

obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility of the same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in step (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.

217. A method for determining HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in a patient comprising:

(a) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility in the patient at a first time according to the method of claim 197, wherein the patient-derived segment is obtained from the patient at about said time;

(b) determining HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility of the same patient at a later time; and

(c) comparing the HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibilities determined in steps (a) and (b), wherein a decrease in HCMV anti-viral drug susceptibility at the later time compared to the first time indicates development or progression of HCMV anti-viral drug resistance in the patient.